

excited. The device 27 also includes a computerized control device 72 which can be used to control the on and off operation of device 27, in the event said device is turned off, for extended periods. The computer 72 would monitor device 27 and turn it on automatically in order to keep the batteries refurbished. Computer 72 is also used to control the re-charging of batteries B1 & B2, one at a time.

Wires 498, are probe and 12-volt negative from B1, to computer 72. Wires 496, are probe and 12-volt positive, from B1, to computer 72. Wires 494, are probe and 12-volt negative, from B2, to computer 72. Wires 492, are probe and 12-volt positive from B1, to computer 72. Included also are two jumper relays 504 & 506 which are powered by 12-volt wires 510 & 514, from computer 72, which are used to start device 27 automatically. In addition a monitor 122 is provided to display values and data, and can enunciate problems of the system digitally of by voice prompts, through speaker 73.

Additionally two charging relays 500 & 508, powered by 12-volt wires 502 & 512, which are used to charge each battery separately. The device 27 also consist of a pair of chain and sprocket drive assemblies 78 & 78A which are mounted on bridge

supports 80 and used to operate horse power load shaft 76, via drive shaft 76A. Refer to drawing reference numerals and nomenclature for all values. Said values does not limit the application in any way, as the device 27 can be powered by any other voltage value, or use of other rating, or rotary transmission means.

There are three basic goals that must be achieved in order to achieve perpetual motion of device 27, the first is to achieve enough torque to move all the load and work to be performed by device 27, this can be accomplished by choosing a load torque ratio sufficient to perform all task. Next a speed ratio must be chosen to return the alternator to speed enough to operate efficiently. Next enough volts and amps must be developed to overcome friction and refurbish the batteries, as was described in the summary of the application. Once these three goals are satisfied and the device 27 is properly assembled as shown in FIGS. 1 & 1A the system should be ready for operation.

Referring now to FIG. 1A, The position of all three circuits should be noted as illustrated by the drawing, to prevent cross grounding. Wires 84, 24-

volt positive and wire 85, 24-volt negative. Wire 96, 12-volt positive and wire 97, 12-volt negative to alternator (A1). Wire 98, 12-volt negative and wire 99, 12-volt positive to alternator (A2). The sequence of operation are as following: Charge B1 on a conventional trickle charger, until battery is fully charged, to about 14.5-volts. Next place B2, on the same charger and charge to the same value. B1 should maintain about 13-volts, while B2, should have between 14.5 & 13.5-volts. This is very important to have one battery slightly fresher than the other, so that both batteries will not need to be re-charged at the same time. Energize motor (M1) by closing switch 64, the system should be put in motion, and fan blades 70(FIG. 1) should start rotating, and motor on light 60 should come on. After 60 seconds close switch 92, motor (M2) should be put in motion and motor on light 94 should come on. The unit is now ready to replenish batteries 48 & 48A (FIG. 1), one at a time on a as needed basis, as it is controlled by computer 72, as follows: Computer 72, hereafter called CP72, will monitor the condition of both said batteries B1 & B2, when their is a drop in B1, voltage, CP72 will send a 12-volt signal to charging relay 500, via wire 502. Said action will close relay contact 500

causing alternator A1 to begin to re-charge battery B1 through its internal voltage regulator. When said charging is complete, CP72 will close contact 500, and send a 12-volt signal to charging relay 508, via wire 512. Said process will set in motion the charging of battery B2, by alternator A2. The said back and forth action should set in motion continual operation of device 27, without need for a separate charging operation for said batteries, as long as said device is in the operation, and all component parts are operating properly. The said action will create perpetual motion, of device 27. The said actions makes device 27 an improvement over the sighted prior art attempts and products, and as such is patentable, which action the Pro Se applicant request in accordance with all appropriate patent laws, and statutes

Should the need arise to use device 27 on a on and off basis, close switch ES, and switches 64 & 92, then turn switch ES back to the on position. Computer 72 will monitor the condition of batteries B1 & B2. When a drop in volts is registered CP72, will send 12-volt signals to jumper relays 504 & 506 via wires 510 & 514. Said action will place

506 via wires 510 & 514. Said action will place device 27 in operation in order to re-charge said batteries through previously described process. When said batteries are fully charged CP72 will turn device off once more. Said process will keep said batteries re-freshen until device 27 is needed once more to be put in use. DC generators could be used to accomplish the charging process, instead of alternators. A Quick disconnect coupler could be installed between fan 70, to dis-connect said fan when not in use. Note before working on unit all switches must be in the off position, including CP72, on/off switch, not shown.

Since we are using 24-volts to operate device 27, and we are using 24-volts to convert to the 14.5-volts it takes to re-charge each battery one at a time, we are not in violation of the laws of energy conversion. If we were using a 12-volt battery to convert to the 14.5-volts needed to re-charge a 12-volt battery we would.

Since both alternators together will produce more than 29-volts during the charging process, and it only takes 24-volts to operate device 27,

under normal circumstances we will have enough volts to operate the system, charge the batteries and replace what is lost due to friction, therefore we are not in violation of the second law of thermodynamics. The said processes makes an exception to the rules of the perpetual motion machine, thereby creating a new phenomena, a new useful, novel, unobvious perpetual motion machine and science has been disclosed.

RAMIFICATION CONCLUSION AND SCOPE OF INVENTION

From the foregoing, it will be readily understood by persons skilled in the art that an improved perpetual motion battery operated device has been provided. The invention is relatively simple and easy to manufacture, yet affords a variety of uses. While my description contains many specifications, these should not be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention, but rather as an exemplification of the preferred embodiment thereof. For example, any number, type or voltage of rechargeable batteries could be chosen rather than that which is specified in the present application. The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described; accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention. Although this invention has been described in its preferred form with a certain

degree of particularity, it is understood that the present disclosure of the preferred form has been made only by way of example, and numerous changes in the details of construction and combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

DRAWING REFERENCE NUMERALS AND NOMENCLATURE

- 40 24-Volt Meter (VM)**
- 41 24-Volt Hour Meter (HM)**
- 42 24-Volt-175-Amp Emergency Switch (ES)**
- 44 24-Volt-20-Amps Instrument Fuse (F)**
- 45 24-Volt-50-Amp Motor Circuit Breaker (F)**
- 46 Module Base Or Housing**
- 48 12-Volt Deep Cycle Battery (B1)**
- 48A 12-Volt Deep Cycle Battery (B2)**
- 50 24-Volt-1-HP Motor (M1)**
- 50A 24-Volt-1-HP Motor (M2)**
- 52 12-Volt-10-Amp Fuse (F)**
- 54 12-Volt-90-Amp Alternator (A1)**
- 54A 12-Volt-90-Amp Alternator (A2)**
- 56 2) 5/8"-v, Alternator Pulley Belts**
- 57 5/8"-v, Fan Pulley Belt**
- 58 5/8"-double-v, Alternator Pulley (P)**
- 59 5/8"-v, Work Load Fan Pulley**
- 60 Motor On Light**
- 62 Fan Assembly**
- 64 Motor On/Off Switch, 24-Volt-60-Amps**
- 66 12-Volt Alternator Exciter Switch**
- 68 12-Volt Alternator Exciter Light**
- 69 24-Volt-50-Amp Motor Circuit Breaker (F)**
- 70 Fan Blades**

- 72 Computerize Control Device (CP)**
- 74 Alternator Supports With Adjustment**
- 76 Horse Power Load Shaft**
- 76A Drive Shaft Assembly**
- 78 Chain & Sprocket Assembly (CS1) 7-1 Load Ratio**
- 78A Chain & Sprocket Assembly (CS2) 7-1 Load Ratio**
- 80 Bridge Supports For Pillow Blocks**
- 82 Pillow Blocks**
- 84 24-Volt Main Hot Wire**
- 85 24-Volt Negative Wire**
- 86 12-Volt Alternator Exciter Switch**
- 88 12-Volt-10-Amp Fuse (F)**
- 90 12-Volt Alternator Exciter Light**
- 92 24-Volt-60-Amp Motor On/Off Switch**
- 94 24-Volt Motor On Light**
- 96 12-volt positive wire to (A1)**
- 97 12-Volt Negative Wire to (A1)**
- 98 12-Volt Negative Wire to (A2)**
- 99 12-Volt Positive Wire to (A2)**
- 492 Probe & 12-volt Negative from B2 to CP72**
- 494 Probe & 12-volt positive from B2 to CP72**
- 496 Probe & 12-volt positive from B1 to CP72**
- 498 Probe & 12-volt Negative from B1 to CP72**
- 500 Charging Relay to Alternator 1**
- 502 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 500**

504 Start-up Jumper Relay

506 Start-up Jumper Relay

508 Charging Relay to Alternator 2

510 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 504

512 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 508

514 12-volt Positive from CP72 to Relay 506